The Polynesian:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU Hawaiian Islands.

CHARLES G. HOPKINS, . . . Editor.

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ment of AGENT at these islands for the Liverpool Underwriter's Association. ROBERT C. JANION. AGENT FOR LLOYD'S.

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GEORGE W. MACY, Kawaihae, Hawaii. Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping busi ness at the above port, where they are prepared to fur-nish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such recruits as are required by Whale Ships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, 9 if

WAIKAHALULU WATER LOTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT for the sale and lease of the WAIKAHALULU LOTS! begs to call the attention of Merchants, Ship Owners, Speculaoffered in lots at reduced rates and on liberal and convenien

Plans may be seen and all particulars learned by application to the undersigned at Robert C. Janion's Fire-proof Buildings N. B .- Early application should be made for choice Lots Agent for the Sale of Walkahaiulu Lots. Henolulu Oct. 9th, 1858.

HAWAHAN FLOUR! FRESH Hawaiian Flour, do. Corn Meal, do Wheat Meal, constantly on hand and for sale by YON HOLT & HEUCK.

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Foreign Advertisements.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 25, 1860.

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EXCHANGE ON HONOLULU in sums to suit. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

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FRESH SUPPLIES, POTATOES, FIREWOOD, All furnished on the

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Monganui lies in the Southeast part of Lauristan or Doubtless Bay, and is in Lat. 35 2 06° S., Lon. 173 2 38' E. 36 tf

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BEG TO INFORM OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SHIPS about to visit the port of Hakodadi, that they are prepared to take Consignments and do business on the usual terms. FLETCHER & CO. can take risks on Oil, or other shipments of Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859.

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JOHN ALLMAND, Jr., & Co. Have established themselves in Japan, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission Business. They have established a Line of Packets between San Francisco and Kanagawa, touching at Honolulu on their way. The bark ROVER, the pioneer of the line, will leave San Francisco about the 1st of April for Kanagawa.

References: WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., MACONDEAV & Co., China.

THE HUDSON'S BAY Co. BEING about to withdraw their Agency from the Sandwich Islands, the Undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the purchase of the entire stock of merchandise that may be on hand, including the Company's right and interest in the premises, good will of the business, ctc.

The present is an opportunity which seldom offers of en-

Wholesale and Retail Business. The stock, which consists of the most desirable and valuable

Ales, Wines, Lie Dry Goods, Hardware, Naval Stores, Liquors, &c. The premises (all the buildings being in a good state of re-

pair) are commodious, with ample yardroom attached for the storage of lumber, etc; and as a business stand, is allowed to be unsurpassed, being situated on the corner of Queen and Fort streets, which is now becoming the center of business in For further particulars apply to

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Honolulu, 26th November, 1859.

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do, Quarter Bbls do,
Kitts extra Tongues and Sounds,

Tins Lard, Half bbls, Crushed Sagar. Do do Granulated do, BREWER & Co.

Market Wharf. us, but try this remedy.

The Polynesian.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE, 1860.

HOUSE OF NOBLES.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY, August 17 .- The Representatives' Bill to amend Section 135 of the Civil Code was, under a suspension of the rules, passed through its sev-123 SANSOME St., eral readings. The Board of Health Bill was recommitted for further

On motion of Mr. Wyllie, the House presented its congratulations to His Royal Highness Prince Kamehameha, on his recovery from severe illness, to-day being the first occasion of his appearing in the House since his convalescence. The Prince returned thanks. Ad-

FIFTY-NINTH DAY, August 18 .- There was no meetng of the Nobles for the transaction of business. SIXTIETH DAY, August 20 .- A bill was received from the Representatives "To prevent married persons de-serting one another." Laid on the table for the pre-A message was also received from the Representa-

tives transmitting the amendments to the Appropriation Bill as reported to them by the Joint Committee of Conference. The Committee of the Nobles also reported the same. The report was received and the amendments taken up seriatim, in Committee of the Whole, Hon. D. Kala-

meha in making a tour for the benefit of his health, bill or otherwise. Mr. Wyllie took occasion to say that he anticipated that the results of the Prince's visit to Vancouver's Island of the King's brother was a matter of national interest. that he did not desire any increase of this amount.

The subject of the Government Press was taken up, the Lower House having reduced the appropriation some \$1400 dollars. Prince Kamehameha and Mr. Wyllie favored the increase of this appropriation, on the ground of the usefulness and necessity of the keeping up of the Government Press in an efficient condition. Mr. Gregg also favored the same view of the

The Prince said that the Government Press was esbelieved that it had very well accomplished that object vet arrived when the Government could, in self-defense, month. Passed. dispense with this Department. The Prince moved to put the appropriation back to the figures introduced Health, introduced by Mr. Dowsett, for the provisions by the Committee of the Nobles, viz: \$2,000 for re- of which see our report of the 69th day, Mr. Hopu Section 417 Civil Code notwithstanding, was stricken

Mr. Wyllie to non concur in the amendment to reduce the appropriation for military, for the reasons he had given in his Report as Secretary at War, before the present Legislature. The motion was carried. Pending discussion of remaining amendments, the

House adjourned. SIXTY-FIBST DAY, August 21.—The House went into mittee of Conference. The remaining items were concurred in, when the Committee rose and reported.

Gov. Kekuanaoa moved to reconsider the item respecting the Department of War. Lost. A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting a Bill "To mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prestitution."

The bill was read a first time, and on motion of Mr. Wyllie was passed on its second reading. Mr. Wyllie said that :

He assured the House that having thought much and read uch upon this subject, he believed that every word stated in the Preamble to this Bill, the framing of which did so much bonor to the Honorable House of Representatives, was strictly true. They had never, in his view, enacted any law that did more credit to their enlightenment and desire to preserve the Hawaiian race. Nor could this House of Nobies do itself more credit, in the eyes of all the moralists and philanthropists of the most civilized and Christian nations of the world, than to concur with the Represent atives of the People in passing this act with the utmost dispatel He (Mr. Wyllie) had no sympathy with the Prudes and Phar-

isces who turned their backs upon a frail woman, as if after fall-ing she became a Pariah, an outcast from humanity, a body pol-luted, having a soul not to be saved. Mary Magdalene, in the eyes of the Jews, was a great sinner, yet she was not considered by our Savior as unworthy of touching his sacred person, or after pentance of associating with him and his hollest Apostles, very member of the House would remember the adventure of Judah with his own daughter-in-law disguised as a harlot by the wayside. From that remarkable incident it was evident that even under the laws of Moses there was a class of females living ostitution, and sitting veiled on the road sides for that pur-Have the House considered who were the descendants of Judah and his daughter-in-law? There is therefore no really religious woman or man who will be indifferent to the fate of

He unhappy prostitute.

He (Mr. Wyllie) had studied the statistics of prostitution in efined and highly civilized Catholic France, also in Belgium and needing and Protestant Holland, in all which countries of twain one flesh, and being even less under a sense of the requirements of public decency to observe at a system had long prevailed, similar to what the Honorabie House of Representatives wished to establish here by this act. That system as compared with the opposite system pursued in Scotland, England, Ireland, and the United States, left upon his mind no doubt of its vast superiority in regard to public decency, to public and private morals, the prevention of a loathesome dis-ease, and the reformation of the unfortunate women of pleasure. For these reasons, he moved that the rules be suspended and that the act pass the second reading; and, subject to the pleasure of the House, he was prepared to pursue the same course in

regard to the third reading. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill, and Mr. Gregg said :

That he would move that the Committee rise and report the I hat he would move that the commendation that it be passed, sell back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed, the did this, not from the belief that the bill was a perfect one, or it had many imperfections, and it proposed legislation upon a subject that was a very peculiar and delicate one. But the condition of society here was also a peculiar one, and the evil intended to be controlled under the bill was a great and crying evil. It was eating out the life of this nation, and it was our duty to accept any measure that was at all likely to mitigate this evil. He was ready at all events to vote for this bill as an ex-perimental measure. If it failed to do good it could do no harm.

That he did not like the implied admission that this was a nation given up to prostitution. The bill would amount to that. He prophesied that the bill would fall short of the proposed objects. The evil would not be so easily cured. However, he was ready to try it.

He quite agreed with Mr. Gregg in his remarks; this was an important and very imperfect act, but the best probably that could be secured at present. In all countries the evil of prosti-tution exists to a greater or less extent, and wherever it exists, there is disease. In all civilized countries stringent measures and severe punishments have been tried, and have failed to put an end to or materially correct this great evil, and in most of the European States a different policy has been and still is being pursued—that of regulating, and as far as possible, controlling what cannot be crushed out, by placing the public women under the surveillance and care of the police and physicians, and experience proves that under the regulating system disease has been greatly diminished and decency promoted. In Hawaii nei we have tried the old system of pains and penalties for many years (not without some good results.) and still licentiousness and disease are wille spread; the nation is sick, from one end of the islands to the other, disease unrestrained is doing its fearful work, and it is necessary to do something more than has been done to free us from this dreadful curse. At home and abroad we have a bad name, and shall we do nothing to free ourselves from such disgrace?

He wished the Nobles to understand this act fully. It had and standing 14 to 13.

distinctions were made here, and the viie made to feel and see the difference between themselves and the virtuous, so that the Couraged.

This act is an experiment in this community—a step in the

Mr. Haalelea said:

The Representatives informed by message that they refused to recede from their former action on the disputed points in the Appropriation Bill, and it was voted by the Nobles that this House adheres to its action on the same. The items of disagreement are the appropriations for the Government Press and the Department

The Committee rose and the Bill passed finally.

The Representatives Bill "For the protection of places of sepulture," was passed through its several readings and finally agreed to.

The Representatives' Bill to prevent married persons deserting one another was read a first and second times and referred to a select Committee. Adjourned. SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY, Aug. 22.—The bill to prevent married people from deserting one another, was reported from Committee, with an amendment removing the jurisdiction from District Justices to Judges of Courts of Record. The amendment was agreed to and the bill

finally passed. Mr. Armstrong moved a Committee of Conference on the items of disagreement in the Appropriation Bill between the two Houses (Government Press and the

Military.) Adopted. The Resolution was reconsidered, and a Resolution adopted inviting the Representatives to appoint a Committee of Conference on these points of difference. Mr. Gregg gave notice that he would to-morrow move

to take up the Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce relating to the tariff Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY, Aug. 16 .- Mr. Dowsett presented a petition signed by merchants and others, of Honolulu, praying that the auction laws may be amend-In discussing the item appropriating \$2,000 towards defraying the expenses of H. R. H. Prince Kameha-

Mr. Webster presented a resolution that the Speaker wait upon, His Majesty the King, and communicate to and to San Francisco would be beneficial to the com- His Majesty that this House has received with respect, mercial and political interests of this kingdom, and he his Royal Message, and that this House will loyally cononly regretted that the Prince did not intend to extend | sider the proposed Amendments to the Constitution, as his visit to Sitka. The perfect restoration of the health referred to therein. Mr. Webster introduced the Amendments to the Constitution, and moved them to The Prince, who was present, was understood to say their second reading. Ordered for Committee of the

House to-morrow. In Committee of the Whole, on the bill amending the law of Commissioners of Private Ways, Mr. Webster suggested that the amendment should give the Commissioners jurisdiction over controversies of rights to water and moved to refer to a Select Committee.

In Committee, the bill relating to desertion of married people was taken up. It provides that upon sworn complaint before a police or district justice, of a party that his wife, or her husband, as the case may tablished for the wise purpose of making this Govern- be, has deserted complainant without just cause, the ment respected and its views understood abroad. He justice may issue summons, hear the case, procure a reconciliation if practicable, and if the offending party in past years, and he did not believe that the time had refuse it, sentence to imprisonment, not to exceed one

porters and \$800 for incidentals. Carried. And on moved to lay on the table. Mr. McCully moved that motion of Mr. Haalelen, the provision that all receipts to save time the House vote precisely as the Hac Hacaii of this Department are to be paid into the Treasury, recommended, (printed slips of the editorial of that paper for next week having just been hid on each member's desk, representing the bill as a license to prostitution and urging to reject it.) Mr. Webster said that while we heard what this new

would give the bill a little consideration, and not lay it immediately upon the table. Mr. Kamakau made a vigorous speech in support of the bill. The evil which the bill aimed to diminist Communitiee of the Whole on the amendments to the was the gaping crater of destruction to which this Appropriation Bill as agreed upon by the Joint Com- nation, young and old, was hastening. We had built churches in numbers from Hawaii to Niihau, while the

people were being destroyed. The bill was strenuously supported by Messrs. Dowsett and Widemann, and opposed by Messrs. Green, Uneke and Mahoe. Mr. Dowsett said in conclusion that those who would

lay upon the table must deny the existence of prostitution in this kingdom, must ignore the name Brothel of the Pacific. Read an extract from a medical journal exhibiting the proportion of venereal disease prevalent in London, where there is no sanitary regulation of prostitutes, as compared with Brussels, where there is

such a system.

The Committee rose without action. SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY, Aug. 17 .- The first business f the day was the third reading of the Act to prevent married people from deserting each other, yesterday debated and passed in Committee. Mr. Kalama made an earnest protest, and exhibited the mischiefs which party power to call back a truant husband or wife to their great annoyance. It might, and would, probably, lead to secret poisonings. This idea was suggested in yesterday's debate by Mr. Chamberlayne, who moved to amend the title to "An Act for the promotion of

poisoning," &c. The friends of this Act have acknowedged that it was peculiar legislation to attempt to force married couples to live together, but said that the peculiar status of the native mind required it. Feeling little of the least an outward semblance of union and affection, and so little bound by the duties of home and family, and being so little dependent on each other for support or assistance, and both the man and the woman so easily finding other homes with friends and kindred in all parts of the kingdom, the married separate from each other, often within a few days after the marriage, until the evil has become one of such magnitude as to threaten all idea of sanction to this most solemn contract. There being no law, other than the divine laws touching it, the native feels under no restraint. What the law does not forbid he believes to be permitted, and perhaps, to be right, the answer to any remonstrance eing "there is no law." If, therefore, the native mind requires a statute in order to compel him to social duties, let him have it. Already parents and teachers appeal to the law to sustain their authority over their children, and if in the matrimonial relation, which most of all, in the foreign mind, resents interference, they ask the help of the constable, why then let them have their wish. That such is their wish is proved by the large number of petitions for it, by the movements of the native Representatives, and by the memerial from the whole body of the Protestant Missionaries. The very knowledge that there can be a "hoopii" will in many instances prevent a trifling bickering from resulting in separation, and a hearing before a magistrate will generally bring about a reconciliation among these placable and judge-fearing people -and if this law may be made an instrument of annoyance and oppression, so indeed may half the statutes in the code of misdemeanors, if injudiciously adminis-

tered and literally construed. The year and nays being taken the bill passed. In Committee of the Whole the debate was resumed from yesterday upon the bill which was introduced under the title of " An Act to Promote the Public Health, etc.," more commonly known as the " Act Regulating Prostitution," and was continued with vehemence through several hours, ending in the passage of the bill in Committee, by a majority of one, the year and nays being demanded and taken on e.ch several section

from the heading of the act; he was opposed to that, and fully agreed with Mr. Hopkins that it should be retained, and attach to the guilty as a name whereby they may be distinguished from the virtuous. In legislating upon this subject, we should earefully avoid doing anything that can possibly encourage the guilty, increase their numbers, or give any shadow of respectability to their vile practices. Amongstall enlightened, or at least Christian nations, public women are held in disgrace, they are outcasts from all respectable society, and no virtuous man or woman ever associates with them. It is high time that similar distinctions were made here, and the viic made to feel and see ormer may be made ashamed and the latter be warned and en- blood of the whole people is contaminated, thousands die, thousands linger in invalidism; it prevents increase of population, and entails disease on offspring; dark, but a step, let us hope, that may prove to have been taken in the right direction. At any rate he (Mr. Rishop) had but in short, in comparison with all other evils, to the nalitile fear of its making matters werse than they now are, and, hoping for the best, he should vote for it.

Grease of population, and entails disease on offspring; in short, in comparison with all other evils, to the nalitile fear of its making matters werse than they now are, and, hoping for the best, he should vote for it. More than all the former wars, the several epidemics, famine, and more than all the other adverse influences He was in favor of trying this new measure; the evils and dis-eases arising from prostlintion were great and widespread, and there was he sense in the most modesty that objected to owning the fact. Don't let us shut our eyes to the death that surrounds

principle of regulation and of aiming to check and suppress by the strongest penal laws under which disease and depopulation have been such as they have, or of attempting something in a different line. This law proposes to begin at the fountain head of the evil, the city of Honolulu, and treating the evil as a fire, to quench it while it is small, to prevent the spread of it to rural districts, and to stay its ravages in the subjects themselves by timely treatment. It is not a license to vice, for the registered prostitutes are no wise excepted from the operation of the adultry and fornication laws, albeit there is a seeming inconsistency in permitting acknowledged prostitutes to go through the hands of the police without prosecution, still they would not then be better known to be prostitutes by this registry than they are now notorious to the police, although there may be no legal proof of a single violation of the law. Again, it was argued for the law, that it would create a public sentiment dividing the vicious from association with the virtuous, and make the former a marked and sequestered and degraded class, and thus bring the motive of shame to bear on the prevention of vice, a motive now almost wanting in Hawaiian society. and if it should depress this class below their present level, by much more would it raise society generally. Another b nefit would be that it would teach the native population the advantages and necessity of taking timely

action when diseased. The argument against it, that it only gave immunity to vice would apply equally to the aid afforded by the Hospitals and all relief afforded to those whose misfor-

tunes are the consequence of their folly. The arguments against the law were, that it would promote the vice by affording relief from the consequences of it; it will license vice by giving it the sanction of the State; it will lead to other enactments directly authorizing licenses to prostitutes for money, and to keep houses of prostitution; it contravenes the law of God, which has ordained disease to be the direct punishment of this sin; we should allow it to take its own

By referring to the reports of 75th and 76th days it will be seen that the bill was lost on Saturday and reconsidered and passed on Monday.] SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY, August 18. -Mr. Chamberlayne read first time a bill to amend Section 64, which is by

abolishing the limit as to the number, and the re-

striction to Hawaiian subjects. Passed to second reading and referred to Committee upon Commerce. The third reading of the "Act to diminish the evils arising from Prostitution " was the first business of the day. Mr. Baldwin moved to lay upon the table. The ayes and noes being taken were 13 for and 12 against the motion, the Speaker voting with the minority the vote was tied and the motion lost. On the question of its final passage, Messrs. Naiapaakar and Kahulanui, who had hitherto voted with the friends of the bill. changed and the bill was lost. Mr. Kipi then moved a reconsideration as a means of clinching the vote first taken, but withdrew his motion on the request of Mr. Widemann, as it would only prolong debate needlessly

at the present time. Mr. Webster reported from the Committee of Conference upon the amendments to the Appropriation Bill, in which the House concurred. Mr. Baldwin reported a bill amending the laws relating to commissioners of private ways, so as to give

them jurisdiction over controversies respecting rights of water. Passed to its second reading. On motion of Mr. Widemann the joint resolution from the Nobles, fixing the time of adjournment of the Legislature on Wednesdey, the 22d inst., was taken from silent member (the editorial) had to say, he hoped we the table and amended to Thursday, 23d, and passed. In Committee the Bill to protect places of sepulchre was considered and passed The Committee rising, Mr. Aholo moved to reconsider the action of the House

on the resolution to adjor a, and on motion of Mr. Kamakan it was amended to Saturday. SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY, August 20,-Mr. Dowsett, Committee on Commerce, reported on the petition of retail spirit dealers of Honolulu on the infringement by wholesale dealers upon the privileges of the retail dealers, that the existing laws were sufficient to meet the difficulty if enforced, and therefore moved to lay on the table. Also, upon the petition from merchants to amend the Auction laws, submitting a bill to amend Sections 64 and 70 of the Civil Code, by aboli-hing the provisions to restrict the number and confining to Hawaiian subjects. Also, select Committee, to rectify some inaccuracies in the Hawaiian version of the Civil Code.

Mr. Webster reported upon the petition of Mesrs. Castle & Cooke that the goods imported by missionaries and books and tracts for gratuitous distribution, that the change in the old law had not been made without consideration, and the Committee were of opinion that it would not now be expedient to re-establish the principle of exemption to this class of importations. That the original necessity for it did not now exist; that the would, in his opinion, follow its enactment. It gave a regular importers were jealous of the exception; that it made confusion and trouble in the Custom Houses ; that it subjected these gentlemen, however unjustly, to imputations unworthy of Christian ministers; that in regard to books and tracts the Committee had been informed that they were not all gratuitously distributed, but that as many were sold as could be and the money for them remitted to the American Tract Society. Under these circumstances a discrimination could not be made between these and other books. Messrs. Baldwin and Green said that as far as the books and tracts were concerned they thought there was a misapprehension and asked the House to defer action until a minority

report could be brought in. Mr. Naiapaakai moved reconsideration of the Prostitution Bill lost on Saturday. Carried, fifteen to ten. Mr. Green moved to postpone indefinitely, and repeated his previous arguments against the bill. He wished to record his protest against the bill. So did Mr. Baldwin. In the debate ensuing Mr. Nahinu said that he would favor the Bill if its provisions were extended to other places than Honolulu. Mr. Dowsett said that he would cheerfully receive such an amendment; he had asked members to suggest amendments; he had but one purpose, and that was to promote the health and life of the people of this nation by any measure which should seem best adapted to that end. Yet he thought it would be more practicable to institute this system at Honelula only to begin with. Mr. Aholo wished to have a general law for the Kingdom, and to strike out ' prostitutes" and insert "any person having a venereal disease." The previous question being ordered, the motion to postpone indefinitely was lost, and the Bill being put on its passage was passed by sixteen to ten. Messrs, Green and Baldwin alone of the foreign

The amendments to the Constitution being taken up. Articles 1st and 2d were passed without discussion and 3d and 4th ordered to be referred. Upon Article 5th, which provides that the King's Ministers are eligible to election to the House of Representatives, it was debated. Mr. Green moved to lay upon the table. Mr. Ukeke seconded. Messrs. Hopu, Mahoe, Chamberlayne, Nahinu, Ukeke and others followed in support of Mr. Green's motion; contra, Messrs. Widemann, Naiapaakai and Webster. Laid on table by 18 to 6. SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY, Aug. 21st .- Business commenced with the Amendments to the Constitution, Art. 6, providing to pay Representatives by salary of \$150 per session. Mr. Kaulia moved to lay on the table.

members against the bill.

Mr. Mahoe was in favor of the amendment. He said that if the members would apply themselves to business early and late, it would be accomplished in thirty days, Mr. Kaaukai said that his great objection to the amendment was that the length of the session being uncertain, it could not be known how much pay to draw each week. Mr Dowsett said the amendment had but one, He wished the Nobles to understand this act fully. It had been proposed to strike out the word hook anademic (prossitution)

The following is a brief resume of the arguments for object, to shorten the sessions of the Legislature; he from the heading of the act; he was opposed to that, and fully the bill: The "social evil" prevails in all the ports of would send it to "its own place." Laid on the table Article 7, prescribing the mode of appointment to the House of Nobles, was laid on the table. Article 8th, to take the census every tenth year and

> makau moved the Committee rise; he had heard that to the population of every part of the kingdom; the blood of the whole people is contaminated, thousands the Legislature, and moved the House lay aside that Amendments to the Constitution and proceed to other The Adultery Bill (from the Nobles) which makes the penalty imprisonment and fine from thirty to one hundred dollars, or either, at discretion, was taken up,

apportion the representation accordingly, instead of

every sixth year, was under discussion when Mr. Ka-

and after an hour's debate laid on the table.

native is presented of either continuing to ignore the | Polynesian and War Department. The House adhered